AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This Listing of Claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in this application.

Listing of Claims:

1. – 70. (Cancelled)

71. (New) A method for microbiological control of cooling water which comprises introducing into said cooling water a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is preparable by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

72. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water all at once.

73. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water slowly over time.

74. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water via an apparatus through which the cooling water is circulated.

75. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

76. (New) The method of claim 75, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water all at once.

77. (New) The method of claim 75, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water slowly over time.

78. (New) The method of claim 75, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water via an apparatus through which the cooling water is circulated.

79. (New) The method of claim 75, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

80. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water all at once.

81. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water slowly over time.

82. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water via an apparatus through which the cooling water is circulated.

83. (New) The method of claim 75, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

84. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water all at once.

85. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water slowly over time.

86. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water via an apparatus through which the cooling water is circulated.

87. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

88. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water all at once.

89. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water slowly over time.

90. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said cooling water via an apparatus through which the cooling water is circulated.

91. (New) A method for disinfecting a waste treatment system which comprises introducing into said waste treatment system a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is preparable by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

92. (New) The method of claim 91, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

93. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

94. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

95. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

96. (New) A method for sanitizing a body of water which comprises introducing into said body of water a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is preparable by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

97. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water all at once.

98. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water slowly over time.

99. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water via an apparatus through which the body of water is circulated.

100. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

101. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water all at once.

102. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water slowly over time.

103. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water via an apparatus through which the body of water is circulated.

104. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

105. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water all at once.

106. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water slowly over time.

107. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water via an apparatus through which the body of water is circulated.

108. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

109. (New) The method of claim 108, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water all at once.

110. (New) The method of claim 108, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water slowly over time.

111. (New) The method of claim 108, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water via an apparatus through which the body of water is circulated.

112. (New) The method of claim 108, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

113. (New) The method of claim 112, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water all at once.

114. (New) The method of claim 112, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water slowly over time.

115. (New) The method of claim 112, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution is introduced into said body of water via an apparatus through which the body of water is circulated.

116. (New) A method for microbiological control of cooling water which comprises introducing into said cooling water a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is prepared by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

117. (New) The method of claim 116, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

118. (New) The method of claim 117, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

119. (New) The method of claim 117, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

120. (New) The method of claim 119, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

121. (New) A method for disinfecting a waste treatment system which comprises introducing into said waste treatment system a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is prepared by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

122. (New) The method of claim 121, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

123. (New) The method of claim 122, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

124. (New) The method of claim 122, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

125. (New) The method of claim 124, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

126. (New) A method for sanitizing a body of water which comprises introducing into said body of water a biocidally effective amount of an aqueous biocidal solution comprising at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2, wherein the content of sulfamate stabilized halogen is prepared by a method consisting of adding bromine chloride to an alkali metal sulfamate solution formed from water, sulfamic acid and alkali metal base, wherein the pH of said alkali metal sulfamate solution is maintained at about 13.0 or greater during bromine chloride addition, and wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 0.93.

127. (New) The method of claim 126, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is at least 1.0.

128. (New) The method of claim 127, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.

129. (New) The method of claim 127, wherein the molar ratio of sulfamic acid to bromine chloride is in the range of about 1.1 to about 1.5.

130. (New) The method of claim 129, wherein the aqueous biocidal solution comprises in the range of 120,000 to 180,000 ppm (wt/wt) sulfamate stabilized halogen as measured as Br_2.